

Specification Amendments A

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Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1A is a frontal view, Fig. 1B is an end view, and Fig. 1C is a cross-sectional view of prior art, previously referenced.

Fig. 2A is a frontal view, Fig. 2B is an end view, and Fig. 2C is a cross-sectional view of the present invention.

Fig. Figs. 3A, 3B and 3C shows show three views of the clamping action of the present invention in progressive toggle positions.

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Detailed Description of the Invention

In Fig. 2A the coupling 10 of the present invention is shown in a frontal view and in Fig 2B as an end view. Coupling 10 is shown in a closed state. In this figure Fig. 2B the half shell 12 and half shell 14 are joined by hinge pin 16. Additionally, a cross-section of the coupling 10, along line 2C-2C, is shown in Fig. 2C, shows depicting the joining of one end of a first conduit 18 to an abutting end of second conduit 20. When toggle clamps 30 and 32 are actuated to close the shell halves 12 and 14 around conduits 18 and 20, circumferential gripping teeth 22 bite into the soft plastic of conduits 18 and 20. Circumferential ribs 24 compress seal 26 into conduits 18 and 20. Seal 26 is made of resilient elastomer.

Fig Figs. 3A, 3B and 3C show[[s]] the actuation of toggle clamps 30 and 32.

Specification Amendments A (continued)

In Fig. 3A coupling 10 has been opened to encompass conduit 18 or 20. Link 34 is attached to lever 36 by hinge pin 38. Lever 36 is attached to half shell 14 by hinge pin 40. Link 34 has just engaged catch 42.

In Fig. 3B lever 36 has been rotated to a position where gripping teeth 44 of half shells 12 and 14 have just engaged conduits 18 and 20.

In Fig 3C lever 36 has been rotated to a closed and locked, over center position. Half shells 12 and 14 are rotated to fully engage conduits 18 and 20. Gripping teeth 44 have now been forced into full penetration of conduits 18 and 20.

Gripping teeth [[44]] may be 22 of Fig. 2C are a plurality of continuous circumferential saw-tooth shaped ribs. Gripping teeth 44 are a plurality of scalloped saw-tooth shaped ribs as shown in Fig 3B. Scalloped gripping teeth 44 facilitate deeper penetration in conduits 18 and 20 with less clamping force.

Fig. 2A shows toggle clamps 30 and 32 operating in opposite directions; one clockwise and the other counter-clockwise. This allows -----